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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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Gray and Silver.

I had a love, dark-haired was she,
Her eyes were gray;
For sake of her, across the sea
I sailed away.

Death, sickness, tempest and defeat
All passed me by;
With years came fortune, fair and fleet,
And rich was I.

Again for me the sun looked down
Familiar skies,
I found my love! Her looks had grown
Gray as her eyes.

"Alas!" she sighed, "forget me, now
No longer fair."
"I loved thy heart," I whispered low.
"And not thy hair!"

HALF A MAN.

"If you were half a man!"

That was a phrase to which Harry Murlowe's ears have grown accustomed of late.

Just now his wife, Rose Murlowe, was exclaming sharply; "If you were half a man, you wouldn't allow your wife to spade up the garden, while you sat idling on the pier."

"Well, Rose," said her husband in a propitiatory tone, "I've something to show for it, anyhow," and he held up a long string of fish.

Theirs had seemed such a suitable marriage, six years ago; both young, healthy and handsome, they appeared to have a fair prospect before them. Harry was the soul of good nature, and Rose, though quick-tempered, had the tenderest heart in the world and a courage and uprightness that made no compromises. How fervently she had believed in Harry in those early days! How eagerly and earnestly she had entered into all his unpractical plans and visionary schemes. How she had encouraged and cheered and spurred on his flagging enthusiasm! First it had been one thing and then another; but somehow every chance slipped through his slack grasp. As soon as the novelty wore off he ceased to be interested in it, and turned away, like a child to seek something now.

One day when Rose was chopping wood for the stove the axe slipped and her foot was badly cut. She hobbled into the house, and bound up the wound; but it was several hours before Harry returned from his idle saunterings, and by that time she was faint from pain and loss of blood.

Dr. Sansom came and dressed the wound. "How did you manage to give yourself such a gash?" he asked.

"It was—just an accident," stammered proud Rose.

"Humph!" responded the doctor, with an intonation that made Harry redden. Then, with a few additional words of caution to Rose, he left the cottage, contemptuously ignoring her husband.

It seemed as if for once Harry was startled out of his sloth. He attended Rose with the utmost care—clumsily, it is true, but assiduously—cooked the meals after a slapdash masculine fashion, and, in short, did all in his power to repair his neglect.

The old tenderness—not dead, but only buried beneath a weight of hopelessness—welled up in her heart again. The frozen face thawed, and the brown eyes grew soft and liquid once more. When she grew better and he could leave her, he picked up an odd job here and there and worked with a will.

In his new-found zeal Harry made a trip to a neighboring city in search of permanent employment. On his return his first words were: "Good luck! I've got a steady job at last," as though all the years of his married life had been spent in that quest.

"What sort of a job is it?" asked Rose.

"Fireman on an engine."

"But isn't that rather hard work?"

"Hard?" cried Harry, and he squared his broad shoulders and looked as bright and manly as in the old days. "Ain't I as strong as an ox."

Rose's face was a rainbow of tears and smiles. "Forgive me, Harry, for doubting you," she said, half-sobbing, half-laughing.

He was little at home after he began his new work, but that home seemed a different place now. There were no cutting words, no looks, that stabbed with scorn. Rose sang over her work and smiles came readily to the lips that had grown so stern and cold. What did it matter that they were poor—that their lot was now that of mere laboring folk? She could respect her husband once more.

One evening as Rose was getting Harry's supper ready, she heard a step in the porch and ran out to meet him. Two men were standing there.

"What is it?" she cried, feeling an instant apprehension of misfortune.

They looked at each other and shuffled their feet awkwardly.

"Is my husband dead?" she asked in a dull voice.

"No, ma'am," replied one of the men, finding his voice, "but badly hurt. There was a collision near Benton and we came to tell you about it."

When Rose reached Harry he was lying insensible. Both of his legs were hopelessly crushed, had been amputated, and his bruised and bandaged face was hardly recognizable.

Presently he was able to press her hand feebly, thus indicating consciousness of her presence.

"I'm 'half a man' now, Rose, in good earnest," he whispered one day with a melancholy smile.

"Oh, Harry—don't!" sobbed Rose, "only forgive me for all those hard words."

"They were deserved, Rose—that's the worst."

Little by little, with many pauses, and in a weak voice that often sank into a whisper, he told her of the collision, the result of a train dispatcher's mistake. The engineer saw the danger at a glance, became panic-stricken and jumped—only to be killed by the fall. "I was going to jump, too," said Harry, "but then I said to myself, 'No, I'll play the man for once.' I did what the engineer should have done—pulled the reverse lever aud put on the air brakes—to lessen the shock, if possible. But it was of no use—and you know the rest."

"Well, dear," he said a few minutes later, "when it's all over you can go back to your people and forget about the dreary life I've led you. I've been a poor excuse for a man all along. I realize that now."

"You shall not wrong yourself so," said Rose. "You had the heart of a hero in you, and when the opportunity came you showed your courage."

He smiled—a strange, wistful, pitying smile. With that clearness of self-knowledge that sometimes comes to us, he knew himself and his limitations, and he knew that he would have fallen back again into the old idle way of life. But he did not enlighten Rose.

"Let her have that illusion, at least after I'm gone," he thought.

"You shall not die," cried Rose, raising one little, toil-marked hand, as if to register an oath. "You shall live, Harry—you must live. I will work for you. You must not leave me."

And he did not die.

"That little woman just wouldn't let him go," said the doctor.

Influence was exerted to secure for Rose the appointment of postmistress in the little town. This insured them a support; and there were many ways in which Rose eked out their slender income. Harry was licensed now to be idle, and no one reproached him for it. He was a "hopeless hulk," as he expressed it, but the best natured, most patient hulk in the world.

And Rose—Rose was happier than she had ever been, except in the old days of radiant belief in her young husband. Her faith in him was restored; destiny had arranged it so that he could not disappoint her again by future failure.

A poor sort of happiness, you say? Ah, yes, perhaps—but it does not do to examine too closely the sort of happiness that life vouchsafes us.—*E. D. Aylett in New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

In Europe physicians no longer prescribe medicines for their patients in the form of pills. All medicines which are not liquid are compounded into tablets or cachets. Capsules are also out of date on the continent.

The Ex-Empress Eugenie.

The ex-empress Eugenie has just celebrated her seventieth birthday.

In spite of her white hair and worn features she does not look that age, but preserves much of the beauty which made her the admiration of all Europe in the long-past days of her earthly greatness. Many years have passed since she received her first crown—the wreath of evergreens that Napoleon gave her in the gardens of Compiegnie, when they became betrothed, and to wear until the crown was her's, and thereby silence envious tongues; that diadem and the imperial one which followed it had many thorns.

She is one of the saddest, most romantic figures of the day.

Many anecdotes, grave and gay, are told of Eugenie de Mantijo, most of them redound to the credit of her good heart, her courage.

For instance, when the power of the Empire was at its height, cholera raged at Amiens.

Every day the Empress went down to the hospitals, visited the sick, cheered the fearful, and by her calmness checked the panic among the people. So awful was the visitation that even the nurses and clergy lost their nerve.

One day, when the Empress was comforting a dying patient, a cure rushed up to her, beside himself with agitation, and cried out: "Oh, madame, two hours, ago my vicar was at breakfast with me; now he is dead! The disease is gaining strength!" The Empress checked his lamentations. "That is well," she said quietly, "for when once cholera becomes so virulent as that the epidemic soon ceases." And she was right; from that day the plague gradually decreased.

She did many kind things which are now forgotten; for one, in particular, she was never even thanked. An officer once told her about one of his comrades who had been imprudent and unfortunate, and must be dishonored for want of 15,000 francs. Eugenie ran out of the room at once, came back breathless with a handful of notes which she thrust into his hands, and cried out, with tears in her eyes: "Take them, General, please take them at once—and never tell me his name."

Generosity conquered curiosity, and to this day she does not know the name of the man she saved.

It was the Empress Eugenie who named one of our most popular roses.

When General Neil returned from the scene of his achievements in the Franco-Austrian war, a poor man gave him a basket of lovely pale yellow roses.

As a remembrance of this gift the general had a cutting struck from one of the blooms, and when a charming tree had grown up took the plant to his royal mistress.

She was delighted, both with the gift and the gallant donor, but was surprised to learn that the rose had no name. "Ah!" she said, "I will give it a name; it shall be the Marechal Neil"—thus informing the great soldier of his elevation to the coveted office of Marshal of France. Never, surely, was honor more gracefully bestowed.

At present the Empress Eugenie's greatest pleasures are her charities and her intercourses with Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice.

She has long made her home in England, and her birthday never fails to bring her a loving note from her goddaughter, Princess Ena of Battenberg.

Trades Among the Birds.

First we have the carpenters. Those are the woodpecker and nut-cracker, who build wooden houses for themselves in the trunks of trees.

Then there's the fellow who sews so neatly and nicely that he is known as the tailor-bird. He joins two leaves together, to form the outside of his nest, with stitches as nice and even as any little girl could make.

The chaffinch is a beautiful weaver and so is the oriole. The oriole could teach many a child how to darn stockings. The bullfinch is a basket maker, and builds the prettiest kind of a cradle for his little ones to live in.

Some birds are masons. There is the ovenbird, who makes his house of clay and grasses and dries it in the sun, as complete a stucco mansion as you would wish to see.

The pine-pine is a great manufacturer, and builds a nest sometimes a foot around. He gathers vegetable fibres of certain kinds, and beats and twists and works them until he makes a stuff very much like the felt that men's hats are made of.

The cuckoo sits by and laughs at them all as they work so carefully and skillfully, and when they are done he steals his nest from one of them. They are sly, lazy things! —*Mt. Airy World.*

America 100 Years Ago.

LOOK AT HER THEN AND LOOK AT HER NOW—WHAT A DIFFERENCE.

There was not a public library in the United States.

Almost all the furniture was imported from England.

An old copper mine in Connecticut was used as a prison.

Every gentleman wore a queue and powdered his hair.

There was only one hat factory, and that made cocked hats.

Crockery plates were objected to because they dulled the knives.

A gentleman bowing to a lady always scraped his foot on the ground.

Virginia contained a fifth of the whole population of the country.

A man who jeered at the preacher or criticized the sermon was fined.

Two stage coaches bore all the travel between New York and Boston.

A day laborer considered himself well paid with two shillings a day.

The whipping post and pillory were still standing in Boston and New York.

Beef, pork, salt, fish, potatoes, and hominy were the staple diet all the round year.

Buttons were scarce and expensive, and the trousers were fastened with pegs or laces.

A new arrival in a jail was set upon by his fellow prisoners and robbed of everything he had.

When a man had enough tea he placed his spoon across his cup to indicate that he wanted no more.

Leather breeches, a checked shirt, red flannel jacket, and a cocked hat, formed the dress of an artisan.

The church collection was taken in a bag at the end of a pole, with a bell attached to arouse sleepy contributors.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

How Monkeys are Caught.

In capturing monkeys, it is said that their curiosity is the thing that makes them an easy prey. Nearly all of the monkeys that we see in this country come from Cornona, a little village situated a short distance from the Panama Railroad.

The inhabitants of this district are mostly native Africans, for few white men could bear the climate. The whole region is marshy, and covered with tropical vegetation. At night there arises a thick vapor laden with fever, which hangs over the woods like a cloud.

The region of woods is the paradise of the monkeys. They travel in troops, led by an older monkey. When the people receive information that the "traveling monkey troops" are near the village, they go to the woods in crowds to chase them.

Their plan is very simple. They cut a hole in a cocoanut large enough for a monkey's paw to enter. The nut is then hollowed out, and a piece of sugar is placed in it. A piece of string is then fastened to it, and it is placed in the road of the approaching monkeys.

It is well known that monkeys are inquisitive. When they see the cocoanut in the grass they hurry to examine it. It does not take them long to find out that the inner part contains a piece of sugar. One of the boldest and greediest sticks a paw into the nut to get the sugar, and grasps it as tightly as he can. But his fist is so large that he can not draw it out of the hole again, with the sugar, to which he holds fast, cost what it may.

The natives now pull the string until nut and monkey arrive in the vicinity of their ambuscade. In the meantime, the other monkeys wonder what is the matter with their comrade. They crowd round him chattering gesticulating, and the natives, who have a large net ready, cast it over them, and before they know it all are prisoners. They are sold to the employes of the Panama Railroad, and reach the North American markets through commercial dealers.

A Terrible Ordeal

THE WAY PATAGONIANS HAVE OF CHOOSING THEIR KING.

The system used by Patagonians when selected a king to rule them in peace and lead them in war is as follows: Every ten years fleet footed couriers are dispatched throughout the length and breadth of Patagonia to summon the able-bodied men of the nation to a grand powwow at some central point in the great plains. When the braves are all assembled and the king has called the meeting to order, volunteers for the position of ruler for ten years to follow are called for.

The king of Patagonia rules for but ten years, and then a new monarch is selected. Nobody is barred who wishes to undergo the ordeal through which a ruler of these people must pass, whether he be a member of their race or not. The Patagonians love a brave man above everything and likewise despise a coward, and any man, be his skin white, black or brown, who is able to successfully undergo the terrible torture to which all aspirants to the kingly scepter are put, is good enough in the eyes and estimation of these strange people to be invested with the mantle of sovereignty over the Patagonians and given a power to rule that might be envied by a czar.

The details of the ceremony show torture of the most revolting kind, and the man who can go through the ordeal without wincing must surely be possessed of a heoric heart. Two hundred of 300 of the stalwart braves of the tribe generally volunteer to undergo the torture. Each is led in turn to a tree, against which he is told to stand erect, with his arms held straight up above his head and against the trunk of a tree. Then one of the old men of the tribe, selected by the braves to perform the ceremony, seizes a stone hammer of native mold and proceeds to nail the aspirant to a Kingship to the three with rivets made of a wood of wonderful hardness which is found in that part of the world. These rivets are driven through the hands of the applicant and through the fleshy portions of his lower limbs.

If the volunteer should stand this horrible torture without murmuring and without giving external evidence of suffering, he is hailed with a mighty acclamation and pronounced fit to undergo the finishing touches of the ceremony, which consist of a selected number of the brave approaching the transfixed applicant with mocking gestures and cries of derision and each jabbing him in the fleshy parts of his body with small, sharp darts and spears.

Often the whole number of volunteers is exhausted without finding a man with sufficient bulldog grit and stamina to go through the ceremony without giving way to the physical torture and either fainting from the pain or begging to be released. A fresh complement of braves willing to be tortured for a chance to be king is called for.

When at last a man is found who to able to go through the ordeal without a sign of fear or an evidence of suffering, he is at once released and is then and there proclamed king of the Patagonians for the ten years of follow. His power is absolute, and the reverence with with which his subjects regard him amounts almost to the worship or a god.

New Zealand has twenty-two establishments for freezing meat for European markets. They can handle 4,000,000 sheep a year.

Studying Warfare at the Eden Muse.

With the fall of Santiago, and the attack upon Porto Rico, the threatening of Spain's coast, and Spain's attitude of peace, the war with Spain bids to draw to a close. Undoubtedly it has been one of the most important wars of history, because it has put in test theories that have hitherto been doubtful. It will take its place in history as one of the great wars, more particularly because it can be accurately studied. Nearly every important battle has been pictured by the Cinematographe, that wonderful machine which takes photographs at the rate of thirty a second, and reproduces them at the same rate, so that the actual scene is reproduced. The Musee's special artist has visited every military camp, every important naval station and was always ready with his wonderful camera. Hundreds and even thousands of pictures have been taken and sent back to New York to be developed and exhibited. As a result the Musee is presenting daily these wonderful pictures, and the impression made upon the visitors is that of a scene of actual warfare. All the important Generals are shown and at actual work, moving about as natural as life. In addition to these pictures of warfare, there are many pictures which show the causes which led up to the war, and which will always be of the same interest as the war itself. They begin the scenes in and about Havana and include the Maine sailing into the harbor, the Maine after the explosion while the divers were at work, the burial of the Maine sailors, the excited times in and about Havana and Key West, and the gradual assembling of the American war ships and army. It is these pictures that will be carefully studied for ages to come, because as long as the negatives are preserved, these scenes of the war can be actually reproduced. The Musee has so large a collection of War pictures, that they are shown hourly in sets of a dozen, and the subjects are changed each hour, so that remaining several hours a visitor can see the whole war. There are no extra charges to see these pictures because they are only shown as an added attraction to the Musee. The wax groups of which there are many hundreds, including expensive war groups are the main attraction. Each afternoon and evening the well known Orchestra of the Musee renders a delightful programme of classical music, which makes the Musee a great musical center. On Sundays, the war views are shown only twice, at three in the afternoon and nine in the evening.

Great Britain's Five Flags.

In all Great Britain has five flags—the royal standard, the union jack, the merchant flag, naval ensign and the blue ensign, the flag of the naval reserve. The union jack is hoisted by colonial governors and each colony shows a different badge. It takes long practice and constant study to identify every British flag that one would see in a voyage around the world.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Sunstroke from a Germ.

The symptoms of "sunstroke" are known to occur without any necessary connection with the rays of the sun or high temperature, but a somewhat novel view of the malady has been taken by Dr. Sambon, an Italian physician, who believes the cause to be a specified germ. According to Dr. Sambon, "The specific organism of siriasis" (siriasis or thermic fever is so called from a connection which is believed by certain people to exist between Sirius, the dog star, and sunstroke) "is probably spread in the superficial layers of the soil like other pathogenic micro-organisms, and may be conveyed to man by dust blown by the wind or thrown up under the tread of marching columns, and may be conveyed to man by dust blown by the wind or thrown up under the tread of marching column. It is then inhaled into the lungs or injected into the alimentary canal, where it produces the virulent toxin which probably, as a cholera, becomes absorbed and set up these symptoms of the disease."

Housekeeper's Alphabet.

Ants—Scatter branches of sweet fern where they congregate.

Broom—Hang in cellar way to keep pliant and soft.

Coffee—Keep securely covered as its odor affects other articles.

Dish—Of hot water in oven prevents cake from scorching.

Economize—Time, health and means and you will never beg.

Glass—Clean with tablespoonful of ammonia in a quart of rain-water.

Flour—Keep cool, dry and closely covered.

Herbs—Gather on dry day when beginning to blossom. Keep in paper sack.

Ink stains—Immediately saturate with milk; rub vigorously with a cloth.

Jars—To prevent, remember it takes two to make a quarrel.

Keep—An account of your expenditures and income.

Love—Lightens labor.

Money—Count carefully when you receive change.

Nutmegs—Always grate blossom end.

Oranges—Keep best wrapped in soft paper.

Parsnips—Are best in March and April. Keep in ground till Spring.

Quicksilver and white of egg destroy bed bugs.

Rice—Should be large, plump and white. Old rice may have insects.

Scalds—And light burns; dress with white of eggs to keep out air.

Table napkins—Should never be starched.

Use—A cement of ashes, salt and water for cracks in stove.

Variety—Is the best culinary spice.

Watch—Your back yard for dirt and bones.

Xantippe—Was a scold; don't imitate her.

Youth—Is best preserved by cheerfulness.

Zinc—Lined or iron sinks are better than wooden ones.—*Epitomist.*

Origin of the Dollar-mark—Five Theories.

Below are given five theories of the origin of the dollar-mark ($) they being selected from about twenty seemingly plausible solutions:

That it is combination of "U. S." the initials of the United States.

That it is modification of the figure the dollar being formerly called a "piece of eight."

That it is derived from a representation of the pillars of Hercules, consisting of two needle like towers or pillars connected with a scroll. The old Spanish coins marked with the pillars devise were frequently referred to as "pillars."

That it is combination of "H. S." the ancient Roman mark of money unit.

That it is a combination of P. and P.' from peso duro, signifying "hard dollar." In Spanish accounts, peso is contracted by writing the S. over the P. and placing it after the sum.

According to on writer, the symbol of the dollar is a monogram of the letter "V," "S" and "J," the dollar being originally a "thaler," coined in the valley of Sankt Joachim, Bohemia, and known as "Joachim's thaler,' and the monogram the initials of the words, "Valley Sankt Joachim."

A writer in giving his opinion of "Reason No. 3," as given above, says:

"The American symbol for dollar is taken from the Spanish dollar, and the origin of the sign, of course, must be looked for in associations of Spanish dollar is a representation of the pillars of Hercules, and around each pillar is a scroll and with the inscription 'plus ultra.' This device, in coarse of time, has degenerated in the sign which at present stands for American as well as Spanish dollar, '$.' The scroll around the pillars represents the two serpents sent by Juno to destroy Hercules in his cradle, in mythologic lore."—*St. Louis Republic.*

Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 11, 1898.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published at 164th Street and Ridge Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS.

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"He's true to God who's true to man:
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
'Neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

THE new Board of Control which has charge of all the State Institutions of Iowa, has been seized with a fit of parsimony which is being foisted upon the public under the guise of economy. Whatever of wisdom or good State policy their action may have in relation to other institutions of the State, we are not in a position to judge, but as to the school for the deaf at Council Bluffs, it is a clean knock-out blow. The salaries of all of the teachers, the principal, and the superintendent, have been cut about fifty per cent. The result is that some of the best teachers have resigned, as also has the principal, and those who are left will undoubtedly jump at the first offer of a place elsewhere, thus depriving the institution of the benefit of experienced and skillful teachers. Their places will no doubt find plenty of applicants, but not from among those who are really capable and well-qualified to teach the deaf.

But, while we sympathize with the teachers who have been so outrageously treated, our real concern is for the deaf, who will be lifelong sufferers by being deprived of the services of those best qualified to develop their minds and prepare them for the battle of life. Deaf-mute education in the State of Iowa has received a setback from which it will take a long time to recover. It is hardly reasonable to imagine that the profession of teaching the deaf, which requires the brightest of minds, can be maintained on a satisfactory basis at the same rate of compensation as is conceded to the butcher, the baker and the candestick maker, in every town and village of Iowa. To place cheap teachers in charge of the deaf children of the State, is to rob them of their inalienable right to be educated. High grade results can not be secured from low grade teachers. The eventual outcome will be a greater calamity to the State than would be a temporary deficiency in the State treasury; for a fully developed capacity will make the deaf producers and enrich the State in the years to come, whereas the half educated will not be capable of bearing their full share of the obligations and responsibilities which is demanded and expected of every citizen.

Superintendent Rothert, whose executive ability is undoubted, still remains at his post, with his salary cut in half. He has done much good for the deaf, since taking the position of superintendent. He has a genuine interest in the deaf, begotten of paternal love for his deaf son, who, by the way, has just graduated from Gallaudet College, and is a credit to the Iowa Institution wherein he was prepared for his college course.

Let us hope that the Board of Control will soon realize and repair the wrong done the deaf of the State, when a careful study of the special and all-important work of the school for the deaf has been made. We are charitable enough to believe that not one member of the Board of Control would have sanctioned so radical a measure, had he known that it would cripple the effectiveness of the school.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, a teacher in the Lexington Avenue School, New York, has been made Acting-Principal of the Advanced Department of the school; and Prof. Gruver, for the past five years a teacher in the Pennsylvania Institution at Mt. Airy, has been elected Principal of the Primary Department. Thus the vacancy caused by the retirement of Principal David Greene has been filled, and enabled the Directors of the School to inaugurate a new policy. It is not known whether a head to the Industrial Department will be chosen, but rumor hath it that such is the intention of the Board.

ABOUT four columns of correspondence are left over for next issue.

PHILADELPHIA.

From our Philadelphia Correspondent.

Having a printed circular with me in regard to the coming convention of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, at Scranton, I will say in the first place that hotel rates will be as follows:

Hotel Jermyn, $2.50 per day and upwards.

Hotel Rudolph, $2.00 der day, two in a room.

St. Charles Hotel, $2.00 per day.

Westminster Hotel, $1.50 per day, two in a room.

Additional names of hotels and their location will be given in my next week's letter.

In order to catch a glimpse of the beautiful scenery on the Reading route, the best time for the start would be early in the afternoon of Tuesday, Augugt 23d, and we are in hope that most of the Philadelphia contignent will go together to insure a good company enroute. Those having kodaks or small cameras should take them along with them, as the scenery is so grand, especially near Wilkesbarre. Representation from Philadelphia will be large as is always their wont, and most of them will take the train from the Reading Terminal, Twelfth and Market Streets.

On August 24th, All Souls' Church for the Deaf will have its annual excursion, this time to Lorewood Grove on the Chespeake and Delaware Canal, where fishing crn be indugled in for two hours. On entering the canal, two locks will be passed through, and taking in all the trip will be a novel one, and not only this, it will surely be enjoyed by one and all both on boat and grounds. The boat leaves Pier 3, first wharf above Chestnut, at 7.30 A.M. sharp, and price of tickets will be thirty-five cents each for children and fifty cents each for adults. Tickets can be had of Mr. Wm. Lipsett, at the rooms of the Clerc Literary Association, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, or at the wharf on the day of excursion. We would like to see the Baltimore contignent come and join us at the grove, thereby making the excursion one of the most pleasant and enjovable of the season. The grove is almost half way between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and no doubt the prices will be same from Baltimore.

B. R. Allabough, the genial Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, dropped into town last Saturday, where he went to Willow Grove and witnessed the bicycle races, in which Michael and McDuffy took part, for a purse of $2,500 and part of the gate receipts. Michael came out the winner. Mr. Allabough spent over Sunday at Merchantville, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Stevens. On Saturday he leaves for Carlisle awheel, to spend with his big chum, Bob Ziegler, until the Scranton Convention. While on the continued go, a kodak is his constant companion.

Miss Ida Gatsch was a visitor at All Souls' Church yesterday.

"Speedy" of the speediest cyclers, Simelau, took a trip down to Atlantic City on his wheel and returned on the same day. He reported a good time, and he covered the distance in three hours and twenty-five minutes.

Rev. J. M. Koehler returned home from the teachers' Convention at Columbus, Ohio, last Friday. He reports a very enjoyable sojourn there, and if his duties were not pressing, he would like to stay longer with the good people out there.

Mr. W. Chapin, a teacher in the West Virginia School, was seen in Philadelphia last week. We presume he went to Atlantic City to enjoy his vacation.

E. McMaster, of Pittsburgh, Pa., went home last week, after a few days' enjoyable sojourn here under the guidance of his friend, Mr. Allabough. He is a first-class carpenter by occupation.

J. S. R., with his wife and daughter, are away on their vacation near York, Penna, and these columns are temporarily in command of,

PHILA., Aug. 8. H. E. S.

Heart wisdom is ahead of book learning.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Sunday Session Made Interesting by Church Workers Among the Deaf.

OFFICERS ELECTED, AND A LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS.

Closing Events at the Most Successful Convention Ever Held by Teachers of the Deaf.

Reported Specially for the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

E. M. GALLAUDET, Washington, D. C. - - - - - President
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DIRECTORS-- W. K. Argo, Colorado; Robert Patterson, Ohio; Sarah Fuller, Massachusetts.

FOURTH DAY.

SUNDAY.

Rev. Cloud prepared a religious service for this morning in the chapel of the Institution, in which Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, Rev. Cloud, Rev. Turner, Rev. Whildin, Mr. Vail and Mr. Balis participated. Dr. Gallaudet delivered the sermon, having for his theme "childlike manliness." The texts were from St. Matthew 28:1-4; I. Corinthians 13:11; St. Luke 17:22. Dr. Gallaudet said:

"It is the natural impulse of an intelligent, thinking human being to wish to be greater—*i. e.*, better, wiser, more powerful, more influential, richer, etc., than he is.

"One who is satisfied to remain just as he is, is little better than the brute.

"This impulse may take the form of a 'noble discontent,' or of an ignoble, selfish ambition. In acting on this impulse some men seek to become great through what they have, while others try to make good their claim to greatness through what they are.

"The former are they who strive for position, power, wealth and the the like, while the latter are those who aim to make themselves true, honest, just, pure seekers of others' happiness rather than their own.

"Or, as Emerson so pointedly puts it, 'Nothing is more simple than greatness, indeed, to be simple is to be great.'

"Christ says that to be in the kingdom of heaven we must become as little children.

"Note the difference between childishness and childlikeness. The former expresses all the weak, undesirable attributes of the child; the latter brings to our thought the lovable, admirable traits of childhood.

"Childishness, even in a child, calls forth only our dislike, but when we see a childish man or woman, our dislike changes to contempt.

"Let me ask you to sit in judgment on yourselves and see if you are not sometimes guilty of childishness. When you have discovered these childish traits, you will know what you will have to try to put away.

"Then follows consideration of what one must cultivate in order to become a 'man.'

"Refer to Brutus, who joined the conspirators against Cæsar from motives of patriotism only, and of whom Antony said, after his death, 'This was the noblest Roman of them all. His life was gentle and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, "This was a man."

"What may we consider as the elements that go to make up a man? First, teachableness; second, absolute truth; third, reverence; fourth, purity; fifth, courage; sixth, unselfishness—

'Give unto me, made lowly wise,
The spirit of self-sacrifice.'

"All these elements of childlike manliness have had their great exemplar in the person of our Lord, who, as such exemplar, stands for all the ages as the 'light of the world.'

"Now, everyone who tries to make himself a man by imitating the man Christ, will find the kingdom of heaven growing within him.

"Further, the kingdom of heaven must be understood also to mean the happy community of those who love and serve the Lord, and it is not necessary to wait until after death to become a subject of this kingdom."

Mr. J. C. Balis, recited to good effect, a hymn. At the suggestion of Rev. Cloud, an offering was taken up for the Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf. Something over $15 was given. Revs. Mann and Koehler also held a combined service at Trinity Chapel, while at Broad Street Methodist Church Miss Brunning interpreted the services for a number of the deaf.

Sunday afternoon, under the leadership of Prof. McDermitt, a short service of song and speech was held. There was instrumental music. The exercises were very interesting, and the best we have yet of a Sunday at a convention. There were no long drawn out speeches. The questions and answers were interspersed with song and music. Mrs. Kerney rendered "Nearer, My God, to Thee," in signs, and Mr. Balis, "Lead, Kindly Light." The speakers were Dr. Demotte, Dr. Crouter, Dr. Williams and Mr. Booth.

There was a gentle rain in the evening, so the members amused themselves indoors by conversation on the B floor, while on the C floor there was a chorus which rendered a number of songs.

Linnie Haguewood was the center of attraction for quite a number during the evening. It is remarkable how she has mastered her education. She is of a sweet disposition, a smile always covers her face while she is surrounded by a group and being talked to.

FIFTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

To-day's session was given up to the Oral Method. President Gallaudet called the convention to order shortly after nine o'clock, and asked Rev. W. S. Eagleson, former superintendent of the institution, to offer prayer. Replies to the telegrams of good will sent last week to persons unable to be present, were read from Supt. Dudley and Dr. Gillett. An invitation to hold the next meeting at Detroit, from Governor Pingree, was read. The following list of honorary members was read, and the persons were elected.

Hon. George Hamilton, East Liverpool, O.; Hon. George P. Tyler, Russelville, O.; Hon. William A. Gipson, Upper Sandusky, O.; Hon. William McElroy, Mt. Vernon, O.; Hon G. W. Glover, Cadiz, O.; Miss L. P. Gibson, Upper Sandusky, O.; Amasa Pratt, Columbus, O.; Rev. W. S. Eagleson, Hon. L. D. Bonebrake, Mrs. Robert Patterson, Mrs. L. A. Odebrecht, Mrs. R. P. McGregor, Mrs. B. Talbot, Mrs. A. B. Greener, Mrs. A. H. Schory, Mrs. R. H. Atwood, Mrs. James M. Stewart, Columbus, O.; Hon. Charles Haugh, Indianapolis, Ind.; Hon. G. A. Joiner, Alabama; Hon. J. W. Sifton, Manitoba; Rev. Job Turner, Staunton, Va.; Rev. A. W. Mann, Gambier, O.; Rev. J. M. Koehler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. O. J. Whildin, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Addison, G. L. Haycock, Glasgow, Scotland; J. A. Tillinghast, T. C. Forester, Belfast, Ireland; Miss Beatrice Condon, Ealing, London, England; Dr. J. L. Noyes, Fairbault, Minn.; Dr. P. G. Gillet, Jacksonville, Ill.; Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, New York; W. W. Wade, Oak, Mont.; S. T. Walker, Chicago, Ill.; George W. Halse, Columbus, O.; Miss Mary E. Grow, Pomeroy, Ohio.

Superintendent Jones announced that a reception would be held tomorrow evening, by the trustees of the Institution, to which the Governor, State Board of Charities, and other distinguished citizens had been invited.

A resolution was read by Mr. Argo that, beginning Tuesday, the first 25 minutes of each session be devoted to question box and the last 45 minutes to discussion. Dr. Williams, Superintendent of the Hartford Schools, said that, in order to secure proper legislation it was necessary to have some money, and he presented a resolution authorizing the standing executive committee to expend such money as in their discretion was necessary. Superintendent Clarke, of Michigan, spoke of an attack that had been made on him and other teachers in his State and the method of defense.

Dr. Gordon as chairman of the day then took hold, and made a few remarks concerning the teaching of speech to the deaf.

Mr. Hecker then came forward and began to read a paper by Seth M. Gregory, of Delavan, Wis., on teaching the deaf to speak. It was a bulky bundle, sixty-nine pages of foolscap, and before Mr. Hecker had proceeded far, a motion was made to suspend its reading and have the paper printed in the proceedings.

A paper by Miss M. L. Geer, of Hartford, Conn., was read, on "Expedients to Secure Distinct K and G Sounds."

The paper of Miss Sarah Fuller, of Boston, describing "Exercises to Secure Correct Management of the Breath in Speech," was read by Chairman Gordon.

Miss Dora Donald, of Vinton, Iowa, gave an exemplification of how Linnie Haguewood, a blind deaf girl, was taught to speak. Miss Donald told how Linnie came to the institution five years ago, being then 14 years of age. A fund to give the girl a special teacher, was raised through the efforts of an editor at Vinton, Iowa. Linnie was taught to speak good English, to read raised letters, to use a lead pencil, a type-writer, and a sewing machine with all the attachments. She also does crochet work beautifully. The girl was brought upon the stage by Miss Donald and gave a very interesting exhibition, speaking the words, "I am glad to see you," "Columbus, Ohio," "Sioux Falls," "Dr. Gordon," and a stanza beginning: "There is no dew left on the daisies." The convention was deeply interested in Miss Haguewood, and enthusiastically applauded her every attempt. Miss Haguewood's double affliction came from a spinal trouble. Her teacher, Miss Donald, was highly complimented on what she had accomplished.

Superintendent Clarke told of his acquaintance with this girl, and said she would compare favorably in her education with any deaf child who had been under instruction for the same period of time.

Mr. W. Wade, of Oakmont, Pa., spoke of his acquaintance with Helen Keller and Linnie Haguewood. Mr. Wade is the gentleman who furnished the money to educate Helen Keller up to the time when she had achieved sufficient reputation to be self-sustaining. He is very modest and did not want to talk of himself. He said he was deeply attached to Miss Keller and spoke of the fallacy of the popular idea that some skilled educator or some special institution was necessary to educate pupils like her. All that was necessary was to open the doors and let the knowledge in. Perseverance was the winning quality in such cases.

Considerable discussion as to the methods of educating such pupils followed.

The convention then listened with deepest attention to a little English lady, Miss Beatrice Condon, of London, who read a very bright and interesting paper on "Pure Oral Work in England."

Miss Condon said she had demonstrated her interest in the convention by crossing the big mill pond when she did not know a single person in America. She spoke in highest terms of the cordial reception by Superintendent and Miss Jones. She took positive grounds that the pure oral system was the best one, and quoted in support of her proposition, Dr. Symes-Thompson and the report of the English government inspector. She said it was slow and sure, and she predicted that the pure oral system was without doubt bound to supersede all its rivals.

Thanks were tendered the plucky little English woman for her interest in the convention and her fine paper. Miss Condon is very bright and witty.

At the conclusion of her paper a recess was taken until 2 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The continuation of the uncompleted programme of the morning was resumed with papers on "Germany," under the heading of "Oral Work Aboard," by Miss Hermine Haupt, of Danville, Ky; Miss Jane Russell, of Philadelphia, and Miss Agnes Steinke, of Delaware, Wis., Miss Hobart, of Boston, is down for the closing paper on "England, France, Italy and Germany."

Mr. Warren Robinson next read a paper on the "Advisability of the entire Separation of Manual and Oral Pupils." A discussion followed its reading, which caused a little breeze for the time being. Mr. Rogers wanted a vote of the Superintendents, as to their opinion of the matter right here and now. Superintendent Clarke, of Michigan, thought the convention had nothing to do with that. It was for the Superintendents to decide upon, and they could best do it by letter or at a conference. Dr. Gallaudet, Dr. Crouter, Mr. Argo, and Mr. Dobyns spoke on the subject, and it was finally agreed to drop Mr. Rogers' motion, and the regular program was then proceeded with.

Up to this time, the interpreters of the convention had been gentlemen, but Mrs. J. C. Balis, who has charge of this part of the business, instituted a change and brought forward some of her own sex, Miss Booth, of Indiana, being the first. She was followed by Misses Herdman, Griffin, Park, Wood, Mrs. Zell and others. The ladies all acquitted themselves well, in fact doing better than some of the gentlemen. This is an innovation, but no more than proper, as the ladies outnumber the gentlemen in attendance at the convention and ought therefore be willing to share some of the burdens.

The next subject on the program was then taken up—Exemplification of Oral Work, by pupils.

Mrs. Mansur, of Ohio, showed how rapidly a child acquires the power to read the lips and to articulate. Her pupil, a boy of 11, was able to answer simple questions quickly and distinctly, although he has been under her tutelage for only 9 months and is congenitally deaf. After conversing with him for several minutes, she asked members of the audience to suggest words for him to write on the blackboard together with their plurals. Several irregular words were given out and the child wrote all the plurals correctly except "mice," a word which he wrote "mouses."

Miss Greener exhibited a class of two boys and three girls, all two-year pupils and all born deaf. The patient care which Miss Greener has given to their training has been rewarded, for the children were all able to understand and answer her questions.

Miss Schwegler, of the Cincinnati Day School for Deaf Children, and Miss Grimes of the Ohio institution, also had pupils with them, all of them able to speak and to understand spoken language. They answered questions in history and worked out problems in arithmetic with as much readiness as normal children of their age.

The other topics were Informal Reports of Progress in Oral Work from various schools.

QUESTION BOX.

On the whole it can be said that the day's session was interesting and profitable and many new ideas gained by members. The attendance throughout was large. There was an evening session devoted mainly to business in order that the real work of the convention may be cleared up in time for adjournment.

Mr. Larson, Dr. DeMotte, and Mr. N. F. Walker were appointed a Committee on Necrology.

Mr. Cloud offered a motion for the appointment of a committee to prepare a course of Sunday School Lessons for the Deaf.

Dr. Gallaudet spoke on the importance of having a museum for the collection of articles made by the deaf. It is likely space will be set apart for this purpose in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C.

The Report of the Executive Committee was then made by the Secretary, Mr. Dobyns. The treasurer's report showed a good balance to the credit of the association.

The election for officers followed. It was a tedious and rather long drawn out contest owing to the fact that an informal ballot was necessary for President, Vice-president, Secretary and three directors.

Dr. E. M. Gallaudet was elected with a hurrah on the formal vote, though, of course, the honors were distributed on the informal ballot, but the former had a large margin. Mr. Mathison, of Belleville, won for Vice-president after three ballots. Mr. Dobyns and Mr. J. S. Smith were re-elected to their respectives offices, Secretary and Treasurer.

Everybody seemed to have received a vote for director, and it took a long while to count the ballots. Finally the five persons having the most votes were voted for and from these the three following were successful. Mr. Argo, of Colorado; Mr. Patterson, of Ohio; and Miss Fuller, of Massachusetts.

Several of the members have already gone home, called hence by pressing needs, among them Revs. Koehler, Whildin, and Superintendent Swiler.

Mr. Charles Wolfe, who is a a visitor, lost his hat somewhere. He left, Sunday, under Mr. Kennedy's straw hat. Thursday morning his own head gear turned up in the play-room.

Wednesday evening there had been enrolled 176 persons as members of the association.

The photographic fiend is around taking snapshots. Messrs. Pach, and Hayes, of West Virginia, have their full apparatus here, and are doing a thriving business in their line. Mr. Pach, besides taking a very fine group of the convention and superintendents, is having plenty to do in the way of State delegations.

Numerous delegations visit the Penitentiary, and are surprised at the vastness of the institution.

The heavy rain of this morning kept all at the Institution during the forenoon, and the attendance in the chapel was unusually full.

SIXTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

For the reason that some of the members could not be present on the morrow, and also of the heat, it was decided to close up the convention to-day.

Rev. Cloud opened the proceedings with prayer.

The day was devoted to the Normal Section with Mr. Wm. A. Caldwell as chairman. The first twenty-five minutes were devoted to questions and answers.

Ex-Superintendent S. H. Clark and Rev. Zorbaugh were elected honorary members.

Questions and answers thereto followed:

"How often should teachers' meetings be held?"

"How can we make our pupils apply reason and common sense to arithmetic?" Both questions answered by Mr. Argo.

"At what age should deaf children be received into our institutions?" Paper by Rev. D. C. Dudley, of Columbus, read by Mr. Argo.

"Is experience the most important thing for a teacher to have?"

"How do you rate the value of deaf teachers?" Answered by F. D. Clarke.

"Is it advisable occasionally to conduct recitations by finger-spelling?" Paper by Mr. Blattner, of Texas, read by Mr. Booth, of Philadelphia.

"What is the best way to correct the language of our pupils?" Answered by J. L. Smith.

"Why is physical training so necessary for the deaf?" Paper by Rev. Mr. Cloud, of St. Louis.

Miss Cobb, of the Western Pennsylvania School, at Pittsburgh, spoke on Christian Endeavor work. Mr. Argo said the Christian Endeavor work was a powerful agent for good. Secretary Dobyns corroborated this statement.

Mr. Reed asked how teachers induced pupils to read the Bible. Mr. Dobyns said that in his school the Christian Endeavor work had proven most effective in this line. The question was discussed by a number of speakers.

"What is the best introduction to the study of history?" "What is the most suitable book in English and American History for the deaf?" "Do you favor early marriages for the deaf?"

Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, of New York, answered the latter question by saying he strongly favored early marriages. He said he had joined in matrimony over 200 couples of deaf people and most of the unions had proved happy. While in many cases children of deaf parents inherited deafness, it was often the case that children of deaf parents could both hear and speak. As a rule the families of such persons were well supported.

Augustus Rogers, of Kentucky, answered question 32: "Under what conditions can a double session be profitably conducted?"

Miss Griffin briefly described the work of the Cook County normal school in modeling, water color work, nature study, child study and psychology.

Mr. Argo read a paper by Mr. Ely, on the question, "Should not primary teachers have equal ability and equal compensation with teachers of higher grades?"

"What should be length of a day's session?" a paper by Superintendent Bangs, of South Dakota, was read by Mr. Day, of Kentucky.

The first regular paper on the program was on "The Rotary System," by G. M. McClure, of Kentucky. Mr. McClure's paper was a lengthy one, narrating the advantages of the system as the writer sees them.

Mr. F. D. Clarke's address on "The Ability and Usefulness of Deaf Teachers," attracted the most attention. He said:

"As a rule I find that the deaf teacher is apt to take more interest in her children, and to give them more time out of school, and consequently they do better. I do not, however, think that hearing or not hearing has much to do with a teacher's efficiency, and it should have nothing whatever do with the question of fixing salaries."

"Religious Instruction" was treated by Dr. W. H. DeMotte, of Indiana.

The paper of Dr. J. H. Brown, of Illinois, on "Self Reliance," was read by Mr. Reed, of Illinois.

The discussion of the paper on the rotary system was opened by Mr. Smith, of Minnesota. Mr. Smith said that to be successful the teachers must be capable and the classes well graded.

The first twenty-five minutes of the afternoon session were devoted to answering questions. The following papers were read:

"Value of Signs as a Means of Developing the Intellect," by Superintendent D. C. Dudley, of Colorado.

"The Teacher, an Awful Example," by Mr. J. L. Smith, of Minnesota.

"Geography," by Miss Elsa Hobart, of Horace Mann srhool.

"The Corelation of Geography and History," by Mr. J. F. Bledsoe, of Alabama.

An earnest plea was made by Dr. Willinson that the several superintendents, principals and teachers, should make a mited effort to bring their schools unler the supervision of the directiors of public education of the various states. "The time is past," he said, "when schools for the deaf

should be looked mon as charitable institutions. Is not every child in the United States allowed the privilege of receiving a free education?

Why should the stigma of charity be incurred by the deaf child only? Our institutions are not asylums, they are schools."

Drs. Gordon, Gallaudet, T. D. Clark, Egleston, Downing and Moses, continued the discussion at some length, all agreeing with Dr. Wilkinson that the deaf child must not be considered an object of charity. It was strongly urged that not only the teachers, but the parents and friends of the deaf, should agitate the subject.

A petition, signed by almost every prominent educator of the deaf in the United States, was read by Mr. Patterson, asking that the convention agree to make Dec. 10, the birthday of Thomas H. Gallaudet an annual holiday in all schools for the deaf. Dr. Gallaudet, the father of the present president of the convention, bears the same relation to schools for mutes as George Washington does to his country. The convention adopted the petition unanimously.

Mr. Larson, chairman of the committee on necrology, brought in his report, giving the names of members of the association and of some other prominent instructors who had died during the year.

A resolution of thanks to the representatives of the Columbus daily papers was proposed by Mr. T. P. Clarke.

Resolved. That the hearty thanks of the convention be, and the same are, hereby tendered to the reporters of the daily papers of Columbus for the courtesy they have manifested toward the convention and for the full and accurate accounts of the proceedings which have been published.

Mr. F. D. Clarke seconded the motion to adopt the resolutions, and it was passed with seeming enthusiasm.

Those who had served as interpreters during the convention, were also tendered a vote of thanks for the skill and patience which they had shown in the difficult task.

Mr. Goodwin offered a resolution of thanks to Governor Bushnell, the trustees of the local institute for the deaf, and especially to Superintendent Jones and his wife for their cordial reception and generous entertainment of their guests. The resolution was enthusiastically accepted.

Superintendent Jones expressed his honor as follows:

"I deeply appreciate the kind words you have seen fit to bestow upon me, and I thank you most heartily. The thanks surely should not all come from your side. I feel that we of Ohio have been greatly benefited by this convention; that the greatest good which could possibly come to this institution has come through you. The pleasant duty of entertaining you all has been invaluable to us, and therefore we, not you, are the debtors. I do not want this convention adjourned without telling you how much I appreciate your many kindnesses to myself—you have done me a world of good. I feel that I am now an actual member of the profession, and I hope hereafter to have the support of your strong right arm, as you shall have the support of mine."

Mr. Jones's closing words aroused long-continued applause. Secretary Dobyns, in a few well-chosen words, referred to a former convention held in Ohio twenty years ago, and hoped that Mr. Jones would be here to entertain them all again twenty years hence.

A cordial address was made by Dr. Addison, of Scotland, expressing his appreciation of the kindness rendered him and his

ADMIRATION FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

He said in closing:

"I shall carry away with me the warmest feeling of gratitude for the kindness which you have fairly heaped upon me. I feel that I have been greatly helped in my future work in Scotland by my brief sojourn on your hospitable shores, and I shall always remember this convention with the deepest satisfaction. My heart is too full to say more, my friends."

Dr. Gallaudet, in the president's farewell address, quoted:

"'Of the reading of many papers there is no end, and much discussion is a weariness to the flesh.' I will therefore," he said, "weary you but for a moment more. I merely wish to tell you of my thankfulness in that I have been able to meet you all again here at this convention. It will, for all of us, be one more blessed memory to add to those we treasure from the past.

"Our good friends from the other side of the water I would bid to come again and to bring others with them. Perhaps the day will soon come when our association shall be no more the American, but the World's Instructors of the Deaf."

Dr. Gallaudet then asked that the convention be

CLOSED BY SINGING "AMERICA,"

reminding the Britishers present that the tune was the same as that of "God Save the Queen," and granting them the privilege of singing the words of their own national hymn. They all sang "America."

At its conclusion President Gallaudet announced the convenadjourned without day.

The reception tendered by the trustees and Superintendent Jones to the delegates and prominent citizens of Columbus was a most brilliant affair. The receiving party stood in the commodious and beautiful library, welcoming the several hundred guests in attendance. The library was decorated with palms and cut flowers, presenting a handsome and animated scene, with the constantly arriving and departing guests. In the receiving line were: Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, president of the convention; Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones, of the school; Mr. George Hamilton and Mrs. Corbett, of East Liverpool; Judge and Mrs. Tyler, of Russelville; Mr. and Mrs. Gipson, Miss Blanche Gipson, of Upper Sandusky; Mr. Hall, of Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Glover, of Cadiz; and Mr. Wallace, of the Blind School.

The recreation hall was converted into a ball room, and with its brilliant decorations of the national colors and palms attracted many of the younger guests, and dancing was indulged in until midnight. Refreshments were served throughout the evening, and in the lower corridor an impromptn musicale was held.

Miss Kate Schenck sang several selections very effectively, and Mr. Joseph Byers rendered a number of popular songs of the day in a pleasing manner. Miss Anna Lowery, a former pupil of the school, interpreted in the sign-language "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue," sung by Miss Schenck. Miss Lowery's interpretation was a wonderful example of lip-reading, and called forth the highest praise. The guests all joined in singing "America," closing a delightful evening's entertainment. Many of the officers of the State institutions of the city and friends of the school for the deaf were in attendance at the reception.

Dr. Richard O. Johnson, Superintendent of the Indiana School for the Deaf, at Indianapolis, and a prominent educator of the deaf, speaks very highly of the entertainment offered the visitors, and voices the sentiments of many of the delegates in attendance. Dr. Johnson says: "The convention has certainly been a very great success and a source of profit to all. Deaf educators are closely bound together in their work and become as one great family. The work accomplished has been highly satisfactory, the oral, manual and kindergarten branches being dwelt upon, and I am sure everybody feels that he has profited by the meetings that have been held.

"We have been loyally and royally entertained, and all the comforts have been given us. Superintendent Jones and his wife have devoted a great deal of the vacation season in preparing for the entertainment of the delegates, and we appreciate heartily their efforts. Columbus is beautiful, and we separate regretting that the convention does not meet each year or at least every two years."

Mr. Frank W. Metcalfe, of Ogden, Utah, in commenting upon the convention, said:

"I have attended a good many conventions in my life, but never one that could equal this. Not only have we all profited greatly by the papers and discussions, but we have had a very pleasant time doing it. For my part, I can't begin to express my gratitude to the superintendent and his family, and to the good people of Columbus for their great kindness to us all."

It has not been decided where the next convention will be held. An invitation from the Hotel Association, of Chicago, was received Tuesday morning, and referred to the executive committee.

The representation at the convention from Gallaudet College was unusually large. Greater than at any former convention, and it must have filled Dr. Gallaudet's heart with pride to see and meet so many of his boys. Of the graduates there were not less than twenty-seven, and counting the fellows, normal students and ex-students, the number reached over fifty.

A meeting of these was held Tuesday evening, in the chapel, from seven to eight. Upon a slate on the stage was written: "Hurrah for Gallaudet and dear old Kendall Green," which brought memories green to all as they read the words of their college days.

Mr. Ballard being the oldest representative was made chairman, and he asked what was to be done, as he had no inkling of what the meeting had been called for. President Gallaudet suggested that Mr. McGregor come forward and explain matters. He said that it was intended to have a banquet, but that the arrangements for it could not be provided, as there was no loophole left in the programme of the convention for it to come in, and hence this meeting, whereby all those who had been connected with the college and have a short talk and meet Dr. Gallaudet, was arranged for. Mr. Ballard spoke of his connection with the college. Said that he had heard of Ohio while a pupil of Hartford. When told that Collins Stone was coming to superintend the school, he was eager to see a man coming from where the sun set, for at that time his impression was such. He thought Ohio led in everything, for she had been one of the strongest arms of the college.

Mr. Patterson spoke of his first arrival in Washington and the impression he had of the college president, whom he imagined some big, learned man, whose face was overgrown with a beard, and was greatly surprised at the youth of the man upon being introduced to him.

Mr. Tillinghast, as one of the fellows, said that while at home just after he had finished his course at college, he received a letter postmarked Washington, D. C. He was at a loss to account for it, as he had no one there whom he knew. Upon opening it he found it was from E. M. Gallaudet offering him a fellowship in the college. He was in doubt whether to accept it or not, as he he had just been offered another position. He was in the position of the man reaching out with a stick, not knowing where to go. He accepted Dr. Gallaudet's offer and he had not been sorry for it, for he had been bounding over the world a great deal since. Colorado, North Dakota, Kentucky, and later Ireland. Where he would jump to next he did not know. Dr. Gallaudet here suggested that very likely he would next find him installed as king of the Phillipine Islands. To which Mr. Tillidghast replied, if that should happen, he would attribute it to his having been a Fellow at Gallaudet.

Mr. Mathison, as one of the honorary members, spoke of the pleasure it gave him to meet so many of Gallaudet's representatives here, and we could for one lay aside the discussing "methods and systems" and enter into more pleasant topics.

Miss Runck, as one of the girls of the college, spoke for her sex. She was glad she had gone there, and thought it a good thing for her sex.

Messrs. Maloney, Balis and Larson also made short addresses. Mr. Cloud offered a suggestion that the Gallaudet boys when attending a convention of this kind wear the college colors "Buff and Blue." He thought it would have great influence for good.

When Dr. Gallaudet arose to speak a storm of applause greeted him. He said this meeting was the result of the irrepressible McGregor, and some of his old tricks always bob up which he had tried to repress while he was at college, but had not succeeded. He feel proud of the growth of the college, and Providence had been kind in allowing him to live to see the ripened fruit.

He then called upon Dr. Gordon to speak, as one of the former members of the faculty. Dr. Gordon said he feel extremely sorry at being an "ex," and referred to his former connection with the college in a most feeling manner, and closed by saying that the most beautiful spot in the world was Washington, and the loveliest and dearest, Kendall Green. This closed the speech-making and every person in the hall then came forward and gave Dr. Gallaudet a hearty hand shake, and wished him many more years as the head of Gallaudet College.

CONVENTION NOTES.

By noon Wednesday, three-fourths of those in attendance at the convention had departed for home, and by Thursday noon but two or three were left.

The general verdict is that this has been one of the best meetings yet held.

Mr. Charles Kerney was seized with his old trouble Tuesday night, and was a very sick man Wednesday. He was, however, to leave with Mrs. Kerney Thursday afternoon, and we hope reached his destination O. K.

Mr. Wm. Wade, who is furnishing the means for Linnie Hague-wood and Helen Keller in their education, is a very unostentatious gentleman, and one would not take him as a gentleman of great means. During the convention a number of ladies were supplied with beautiful boquets, and on Wednesday there came a large supply for members, each having a neat card attached bearing the following: "Thanks for a very pleasant time. Wm. Wade, convention of 1898."

Mr. Marcus Kerr had on exhibition in the reception room, a large, fine oil painting in gilt frame, representing Thomas H. Gallaudet and Alice Cogswell, such as the statue at Kendall Green represents him. It is a work of merit, and certainly reflects great credit upon him as an artist. It was offered for sale. It will be left here until after the re-union and disposed of then, if possible. One-fourth of the proceeds of the sale will go to the Home for Aged and Infirm deaf.

One of the most interesting places in connection with the convention was the Art Department. Here were shown in two of the study rooms, the product of pupils, works from a number of schools for the dea. Exhibits were made by Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Chicago Day Schools, and others. The school and shop work of each were very fine, and go to show that the deaf can hold their own with the hearing. Want of space forbids going into details for each institution.

R. G. Patterson had a cigar and news stand kept in a convenient place in the front of the building, and proved a convenient source for those of the members who loved the weed and were anxious to have the evening and morning papers. The ladies too—*i. e.*, those who loved the "Cud," all they had to do was to step up pay over a nickel, and their sweet morsel was supplied.

The school book agent was around. Two firms had a large supply of their respective publications on exhibition and many members took notes of what was to be had in this line.

There were three colored teachers in attendance at the convention. Miss Blanche H. Wilkins, a graduate of the Faribault School, and now a teacher in the colored department of the N. C. Institution. Miss Sallie A. Upperman, also a teacher in the North Carolina School Oral Department; and Rev. Joseph Perry, Supervisor School for the deaf and blind at Raleigh, N. C.

The following Ohio deaf came Sunday with excursions to look in upon the convention. Messrs. Bacheberle, O'Donnell, Ellerhorst, Bone, Goldberg, Clancy, O'Brien from Cincinnati; Mrs. L. A. Anthoni, of Delaware; Messrs. Philpott, Wasserstrom, of Cleveland, and Mr. Long, of Kentucky.

Aug. 6, '98. A. B. G.

BALTIMORE.

From our Baltimore Correspondent.

The Third Annual Convention of the Maryland State Association of the Deaf, was held August 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. The total attendance was about 150. All parts of the State were represented and some came from adjoining States. It was a happy occasion and a joyous feeling of reunion between old friends in old familiar scenes was depicted in every face.

The exercises of the public meetings were very interesting throughout. The first meeting was held on Tuesday morning, the 2d, which was opened with prayer by Rev. O. J. Whildin.

The second Vice-President, Mr. McElroy, called the assemblage to order.

Mr. W. R. Barry, President of the Board of the Maryland School of the Deaf, delivered the address of welcome. He said in part:

"We all very much regret to learn that important engagements prevent his Honor, the Mayor of Baltimore, from attending this morning to extend a welcome to the members of this convention. He has, however, intrusted to me this pleasant duty. I am informed that your convention comprises members from various sections of this good old State of Maryland. The oyster, watermelon, tomato and coal regions are all represented. We in Baltimore are well acquainted with these products, and are now greatly pleased to see the men and women from these various sections of the State. In your deliberations and communication with each other you cannot do a better thing than to devise plans for bringing every deaf child in the State into connection with our school at Frederick, where they may receive such mental and manual training as shall fit them for positions of usefulness to themselves and the community. Do not fail to see the many sights of this great city of ours. I cannot undertake to enumerate them, but I am sure those of your members who are citizens of Baltimore will take pleasure in telling you of them. Be sure and visit our noble Druid Hill Park and also take a sniff of our highly concentrated flavored basin, not forgetting the many beautiful rides on our great trolley system, and when you go to your homes, be sure to take with you our entire mosquito population." The address elicted much clapping of hands, which nobody but Mr. Barry heard, and there was general laughter also. Rev. O. J. Whildin made a brief response to Mr. Barry's address. An address by Mr. H. J. Gill, of Baltimore, followed, in which he discussed the relative merits of the oral and the combined system, arguing in favor of the latter.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and adopted. The latter's report showing net receipts for the year to have been $98.23, net disbursements $34.35, and the balance to the credit of the Association, $63.88.

The following were appointed a Committee on Nominations: H. J. Gill, H. T. Reamy, A. C. Buxton, Miss Iola Pettit, A. G. Gallion.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2.30 P.M., when Mr. H. T. Reamy read a paper on "Education." This paper was very interesting and elicited a large amount of discussion. At this point the members were photographed by Bachrach on the front steps of the building.

The nominating committee hereupon brought in the following report, which after some discussion was accepted.

President, O. J. Whildin; Vice-Presidents, G. A. Gallion, Miss Iola Pettit, E. C. Wyand; Secretary, A. C. Buxton; and Treasurer, H. T. Reamy.

A letter from Governor Lowndes, regretting his inability to meet the association on its arrival in Annapolis on August 4th was read, as were also letters from Secretary Long of the Navy, and Rear Admiral McNair of the Naval Academy, Annapolis, refusing permission for a visit to the grounds of the naval academy owing to the presence of the Spanish prisoners.

Then followed a discussion as to whether we should have a charter for the association. On motion it was decided to formulate a new constitution. The advantage of a charter advanced by the delegates was that the membership could then include all the deaf of the State, who might be chosen by the association. At present only alumni of the Maryland School for Deaf are eligible. Thus in realty the organization has been an alumni association. The advisability of establishing branch associations in Frederick, Hagerstown, Southern Maryland and Cumberland was discussed and a committee appointed to consider the question and report at the next convention. The committee includes Miss Iola Pettit, James Amoss, E. C. Wyand, Harry Benson and Rev. O. J. Whildin. Then the meeting adjourned till 8 o'clock in the evening.

At 8.30 P.M., the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. O. J. Whildin and a paper was read by Mr. G. M. Leitner, on "Is One School Enough for the Deaf-Mutes in Maryland? Yes." He argued that it is under the combined system, while the other schools are under the pure oral method. He spoke highly of the combined system, etc.

At the conclusion of the paper refreshments were served. At a very late hour in the evening they departed for their homes, declaring that they had a most enjoyable time.

Wednesday morning, 8 o'clock, the beautiful steamboat "Emma Giles" brought over 85 mutes to Annapolis, where they met in the hall of the House of Delegates in which President John Wirt Randal, of the Maryland Senate, delivered an address of welcome to the members. Mr. Randall spoke for Governor Lowndes, who was unable to be present owing to his absence at Hot Springs, Va. Mr. Randall referred to the settlement of Annapolis in 1649, the formation of Anne Arundel County in 1650, the Indian treaty of 1652, signed under the old poplar at St. John's college; the Battle of the Severn in 1655, the removal of the national capital to Annapolis in 1694, the building of the first State House in 1697 and its destruction in 1794 and rebuilding in 1706. In 1708 the city was incorporated, and in 1727 the Maryland *Gazette*, the first newspaper in Marlyand, was printed. Mr. Randall's address was translated by signs to the association by H. P. Grow, a teacher of the Kentucky School of the Deaf.

Albert C. Buxton, a deaf-mute, replied to Mr. Randall. He said the Legislature of Maryland for the last 21 years had taken good care of his alma mater at Frederick which has sent many educated deaf-mutes into the world.

"We are happy to be present," he continued, "because we know appropriations have come to our devoted institution from this very edifice.

Mr. Buxton said that, though nature has deprived them of hearing, it had sharpened their other senses to make up, in part at least, for the loss. Ninety-five schools have sprung up to educate the deaf-mutes. The schools are part of the great common-school system.

He asked that people "meet us as neighbors, not as strangers. Advise us as you would others. One thing we are averse to—the tendency to treat us as a little better than animals. A deaf man is as strong and active as his brothers, a deaf woman as fair and graceful as her sisters.

"Educate the deaf-mute. It is a pitiable fact that many deaf-mutes are growing up uneducated. It is mistaken kindness to keep a deaf child at home. Compulsory education of them should be had. If the hearing and speak proportion of a community turned out only the same proportion of criminals that the deaf-mutes do, the jails and poorhouses of the State would be tenantless."

THURSDAY'S PICNIC.

On Thursday, August 4th, the convention took a recess in the form of an all day outing at Druid Hill Park, where a very enjoyable time was had. Next day's *Herald* contained the following account of the affair:

"The games were started in the afternoon by a blindfolded race between the men. The course was about fifty yards, and though the time made was not of the record-breaking variety, it occasioned much amusement. It required considerable ingenuity to get the men started, as, for the time being, they were deaf, dumb and blind. Even if Captain Caswell would have allowed it, the firing of a pistol could not have been heard, or the waving of a flag seen; so a man was stationed in back of each contestant, and at a given signal the latter were slapped on their shoulders, and the fun commenced. They ran in all directions, some stumbling headlong, others running into trees and one or two going straight ahead.

"Following this was a ladies' race, of the same description; a pie-eating contest, a hundred-yard dash, and a shoe race. In the latter the one first removing his shoes secured the prize. The winners were: Men's blind race, Charles W. McCleary; girls' blind race, Miss Florence Alban first, Miss Chrystil Neushafer second; shoe race, A. Lingner first, and H. G. Benson second; 100-yard dash, H. G. Benson first, and A. Lingner second; pie-eating contest, E. C. Wyand first and Perrin Lee, second. Peaches and watermelons were the prizes offered.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 10.30.

The business of the convention proved a busy one this time, and and many important matters were discussed. The suggestion to have the organization regularly incorporated under the laws of Maryland, as proposed on Tuesday, at the opening session, was adopted unanimously, and the legislative committee was instructed to proceed at once in the matter.

It was decided to have the next convention in August, 1900. The date to be decided later.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

By Mr. F. A. Leitner:

Resolved, That the State Superintendent of Public Instruction be asked to recommend that the single hand alphabet used by the deaf be incorporated by all publishers of school books, in the spelling and reading books used in the public schools, as presenting a useful exercise for the pupils and an easy means of rapid and silent communication among the hearing, and between those who are deaf.

Additional resolutions were also offered as follows:

By Mr. Whildin:

WHEREAS, The Maryland State Association of the Deaf has, during the past four yeras of its existence, demonstrated its usefulness in advancing the interests of the deaf of the State, and believing that greater good can be secured by working under the State laws with a charter; be it

Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to take steps to secure a charter; and further, be it

Resolved, That the treasurer of the Association be instructed to place at the disposal of the committee such funds as may be necessary to the attainment of that end.

By Mr. Gallion:

Resolved, That the secretary of the association be instructed to communicate to the Governor of the State, the thanks of the association for the use of the House of Delegates as a place of meeting during their stay in Annapolis, August 3d, and also for his warm welcome extended to them through the Hon. J. Wirt Randall, President of the State Senate.

By Mr. Buxton:

WHEREAS, Both experience as regards our own alma mater, the Maryland School for the Deaf, and observation as regards other schools throughout the land, have fully demonstrated that stinted financial support by the State invariably results in the employment of an insufficient and inefficient corps of teachers, and consequent-in the turning out of poorly educated pupils; be it

Resolved, That the members of this association, both in their individual and collective capacities, urge upon their State representatives more liberal appropriations for the Maryland School for the Deaf than have of late years been granted it.

By Rev. O. J. Whildin:

Resolved, That the Maryland Association of the Deaf, assembled in Baltimore, August 2–5, 1898, congratulate the Maryland School for the Deaf on its use of the combined system and also on its advanced position generally in progress of deaf-mute education.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded by the secretary of the association, to the President of the Board of Visitors of the School, and to the Principal, Mr. C. W. Ely.

By Miss Iola Pettit:

Resolved, That the association inaugurate a system of collection of statistics in relation to the deaf of the State, is urgently recommended.

By Mr. Gill:

Resolved, That the Maryland Association of the Deaf in convention assembled, expresses its severe condemnation of the action of those parents and guardians who either wilfully refuse or criminally neglect to afford deaf children under their care, such an education as the State provides through the Maryland School for the Deaf, located at Frederick City; and be it further

Resolved, That the president appoint a committee of five to petition the legislature of this State to enact such a compulsory law as will effectually correct this abuse of the rights of deaf children.

By Mr. F. A. Leitner:

Resolved, That the thanks of the deaf in attendance at the Third Biennial Convention of the Maryland State Association of the Deaf, be extended to the officers and members of the Baltimore Society of the Deaf for the many courtesies extended during their stay in Baltimore.

By Mr. Unsworth:

Resolved, That the attempt of advocates of the so-called "Pure Oral Method," to force their experimental and one-sided system in the institutions for the education of the deaf, is hereby noted and denounced.

By Mr. Whildin:

WHEREAS, The general sentiment of the deaf of Maryland, as expressed in the papers read and discussed before this convention, is practically unanimous in condemnation of the use of any one method of instruction in schools for the deaf; and,

WHEREAS, The combined system gives equal recognition to all three methods—the manual, oral and aural; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this system be, and is hereby recommended to all schools throughout the world.

By Mr. Gill:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. A. C. Buxton, our secretary, for his indefatigable efforts in bringing this Third Biennial Convention to the very successful issue it has thus attained.

Resolutions were also passed thanking the president, the railroads, and the trustees of St. John's Episcopal Academy, for the use of the grounds of the college, during the stay of the delegates in Annapolis.

FRIDAY'S BANQUET.

On Friday evening, an elaborate banquet was given at the Hotel Lexington. Covers were laid for forty-five persons. Rev. O. J. Whildin, the newly elected president of the association, presided in the capacity of toastmaster. A conspicuous feature of the evening was the number of ladies, and the use of beautiful badges wrought in red, white and blue, with flags pinned to the tops and lettered in gold. The menu cards were exquisite affairs and reflect credit on those who had the banquet in charge.

Following is the menu and list of toasts:—

MENU.

Little Neck Clams.

Radish. Almonds. Olives.

Consomme Princess.

Boiled Kennebec Salmon.

Apollinaris Water.

Parisienne Potatoes.

Sweet Bread Croquettes with Peas.

Souveniris. Roman Punch.

Half Broiled Spring Chicken with Bacon.

Broiled Tomatoes. New Corn.

Crab Salad. Apollinaris Water

Assorted Cakes. Ices. Fruits.

Brie Cheese.

Cigars. Demi Tasse.

TOASTS.

Master of Ceremonies—Rev. O. J. Whildin.
"From feast of tongue to feast of mind."

The Baltimore Society of the Deaf—Mr. H. T. Reamy.
"Hands that round the empire might have swayed, Here at our elbows stir their lemonade."—*Holmes.*

Boys and Girls of Long Ago—F. A. Leitner.
"Should auld acquaintance be forgot?"—*Burns.*

The Lament of a Marylander in Exile—Mr. R. E. Underwood.
"And I wept"
—*Mark Twain*, at the tomb of Adam.

A Maryland Product—Mr. F. C. Lurmann.

Slender—"I'll never be drunk again,
Save in honest, civil, Godly company."
—*Merry Wives of Windsor, Act I., Scene 1.*

A Man of Sorrow Acquainted with Grief—Mr. J. H. Mooney.

Portia—"I'll tell quaint lies—
How honorable ladies sought my love—
Which I denying, they fell sick and died."
—*Merchant of Venice, Act III., Scene IV.*

The Press—Mr. H. J. Gill.
"Mighty of mighty is the Press."—*Dr. Bowring.*

Our Future—Mr. A. C. Buxton.
"That which they have done but earnest of the things that they shall do."—*Locksley Hall.*

The Ladies—Mr. Wm. McElroy.
"Without the smile from partial beauty won,
O! what were man, a world without a sun."
—*Campbell.*

Our Alma Mater—H. G. Benson.
"These recollections crowd upon my soul as constellatious upon the evening skies and will not be forgotten."—*Festus.*

Our Victories—Mr. G. M. Leitner.
"To do is to succeed—and fight
Is wag'd in Heaven's approving sight—
The smile of God is victory!"—*Whittier.*

"Good night! Good night, parting is such sweet sorrow,
That I shall say good night until it be good morrow."—*Shakespeare.*

ITEMIZER.

There will be a picnic for Deaf-Mutes in Rittersville, Pa., on August 18th.

Mr. S. M. Brown, of New York City, left for Oshawa, Canada, on Monday, to spend three weeks' vacation.

Two-thirds of Miss Edson's legacy to the Gallaudet Home for Deaf-Mutes, $6,666.66, have been paid to Mr. William Jewett, Treasurer of The Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes.

James F. O'Neil, of Greater New York, is enjoying himself hugely in Philadelphia, for a week or two. He says he thinks the city a very nice one, but there is no place in America like Greater New York.

Misses Rachel and Priscilla Freyberg, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., are home after a delightful visit in New York City. They were at the Highland Beach outing, and also went to Rockaway Beach with a party of relatives.

The wife of James C. Noe, who died in Newark, N. J., April 21st, last, at the advanced age of 77 years, is now living with Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Ostrander, in Ulster County, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Winne spent Sunday with them recently.

Frank Cannon, an employee of the Werner Co., as freighthandler, will take unto himself a wife, on August 24th. She is a Miss Dorcas Friday, of Youngstown. They will spend their honeymoon at Columbus, during the deaf-mutes reunion, August 30th to September 2d, after which they will in the very near future, commence housekeeping at 181 Upson Street in this city. Both are deaf-mutes.—*Akron, O., Sunday World.*

Married.

On Wednesday evening, August 3d, at 68 North Main Street, Paterson, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet—Mr. Edward F. Hahn and Miss Lillie Amanda Pierson.

Albany and Troy.

The deaf of Albany and Troy are invited to meet at St. Paul's Parish House, Albany, on Thursday evening, August 18th, at 8:00 o'clock. The object of the meeting will be principally to make final arrangements for the picnic on the 24th, but to add interest to the evening, Mr. Van Allen will read in signs R. L. Stevenson's "Treasure Island."

Volta Bureau
1601—35th St

NEW YORK.

A New St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes.

THE CORNER STONE LAID

Two Deaf-Mutes Claimed by Death--That Century Run --Personal Mention.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Theo. I. Lounsbury's address is 208 East 59th Street, New York City.

Those who wended their way to 148th Street and Amsterdam Ave., Saturday afternoon to attend the dedication ceremonies of the new St. Ann's Church for the Deaf, were convinced at last as they beheld with their own eyes the foundations and the brick walls that had already reached to the first floor, that the church that had been promised them "as soon as feasible" was now a reality and 'ere the first snow-flakes of winter fall, the church will be ready for occupancy, it will belong to the deaf exclusively; they will, when the wardens and trustees are appointed, govern its affairs, apportion days for its use by the Guild and other societies as desire to use the vestry rooms; and it cannot be taken away from them if properly managed.

The good to be derived from having our own church can be best understood after a year has rolled by affording practical experience.

There were about seventy-five of the deaf and some fifty hearing people gathered on the first floor, that had been planked over for the occasion, Saturday and at four o'clock.

The ministers participating in the ceremony were: Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Rev. Edward True, Rev. J. M. Koehler, Rev. Mr. Sherman and Rev. Mr. Homans.

The following was received from the Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L. Bishop of New York:

THE GABLES,
NEWPORT, R. I., July 23d, 1898.

MY DEAR GALLAUDET:—On the Feast of the Transfiguration I am expecting to be at so great a distance from New York as to make it impossible for me to be with you. You are hereby authorized and designated to lay the cornerstone of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, and I need not assure you, nor those who will be with you, of my hearty interest in the occasion and my earnest prayers that God may bless the work of which it is a new foundation.

Rev. Dr. Krans sent the following communication:

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 3, 1898.

MY DEAR DR. GALLAUDET:—Were it not that you are to be in the city, August 6th, for the laying of the cornerstone of the new St. Ann's, I hould want to be present at whatever cost. As it is circumstances appear to limit my pleasure to being with you in spirit, and by a short epistle. The first stage in the history of St. Ann's was the forming of the Bible Class in old St. Stephen's. The second was the beginning of the services, and organization of the parish, in the chapel of the University building, Washington Square. The third was the transfer of the services to the hall of the Historical building in 2d Avenue. The fourth was the purchase of the property in 18th Street, and commencing services there. The fifth was the sale of the 18th Street, property and removal temporarily of the services to the Church of St. John the Evangelist. The sixth was the Consolidation of St. Ann's with St. Matthew's, and the removal of the services to 84th Street. The seventh will be the laying of the cornerstone of the new St. Ann's in 148th Street, on Saturday, August 6th, the Feast of the Transfiguration, a day which cannot fail to be historic in the annals of the parish. I am sure that all who are able to be present, as well as many who are forced to be absent will unite in religiously dedicating the beginning of the work to Almighty God, and in invoking His blessing upon its subsequent stages, and upon all efforts which may be made in it and through it to gather our deaf-mute brethren into the fold of Christ for His blessing and salvation.

The Transfiguration of Christ was a hint to those who witnessed it of the greater blessedness and glory which were in store for our blessed Lord in His human nature, and the laying of the cornerstone of a church for the exclusive use of deaf-mutes on the festival of that event, may be an intimation to us of the greater spiritual blessings in store for the children of silence whose homes are in the noble city, in one of the most attractive parts of which their special house of prayer and worship is for many years at least to stand. May God bless them and guide us all to do His will!

Faithfully Yours,
EDWARD H. KRANS.

There was a short service from the Book of Common Prayer, then Mr. W. G. Jones sang in signs "Nearer, My God, to Thee," after which Rev. Dr. Gallaudet took the hammer and struck the cornerstone three times. What he said while doing it was not interpreted to the deaf. He then spoke the following address, Rev. Mr. Koehler rendering it in signs:

"DEAR FRIENDS:—We have just laid the cornerstone of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, the only one it has ever had in the vicissitudes of its growth.

"After the Consolidation of old St. Matthew's Church for Deaf-Mutes, most remarkably consummated under the guidance of the Bishop and the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New York, and made legal by a Judge of the Supreme Court, it was thought advisable by the Rector and Vestry of the new St. Matthew's Parish to continue the old name, so rich in tender associations, for the edifice to be erected for the benefit of Deaf-Mutes, though it will be a chapel of St. Matthew's Parish. Many I am sure will be greatly pleased with this arrangement and will thank God that deaf-mutes of New York City will have a church and a pastor for themselves sustained by their hearing friends in St. Matthew's Church, west 84th Street, near Central Park.

"On this auspicious occasion, forecasting what, with our Heavenly Father's blessing, St. Matthew's intends to accomplish for the deaf, I desire to say to all my friends that I am perfectly satisfied with all that has been done. I heartily accept the providential situation and thank God for the new St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes. God willing I desire to be its first vicar, with a well qualified curate to shape the course of our new departure of faith.

"We will seek divine help and feel our way along in efforts to make St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes increasingly effective in promoting the spiritual and temporal welfare of the silent people so dear to me by the wonderful experiences of my long life. Let us be prayerful and hopeful and patient and persevering. Then God will be merciful unto us and bless us.

"At this season of the year we could not expect all our friends to be present at this service.

"It was necessary that the cornerstone should be laid at once in order that the building should go on to completion. We hope our good friend, the architect and builder, Mr. Clarence True, will have it ready for consecration on the first of November, All Saints' Day.

"We miss our Bishop, but we know he is with us in spirit and will rejoice with us as we go on to carry out his wishes.

"We miss Archdeacon Tiffany and other officials of our Diocese, but I am sure they will encourage us when they return to the city in the fall.

"We miss our Rector, Rev. Dr. Krans, but he has been providentially called away. His letter indicates how deeply he enters into the meaning of this service. He will be gratified bye and bye as he sees what follows this day's work.

"We miss the Assistant General Manager of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, Rev. John Chamberlain, D.D., who has devoted his life to faithful labors among deaf-mutes. May he soon return in renewed health and strength from his European trip, and have many happy years with his family and his numerous friends in the deaf-mute community.

"While it would greatly add to our joy to have these and other friends with us to-day, let us who are here, priests and members of the royal priesthood, be devoutly grateful for this service's promise of a great and blessed future.

"Let us believe that within the walls of the sanctuary here in due time to arise, our deaf-mute friends will find the divinely appointed way of spiritual transfiguration—of genuine transfiguration of character—and thus be prepared for the glory, which will be revealed to them first in Paradise and then in Heaven, for the sake of the Compassionate Saviour, who said to the deaf and dumb man Ephphatha."

The beautiful Prayer for the Deaf, written by Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was read, and the ceremonies closed with the Benediction by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.

The contents of the box placed in the cornerstone, are as follows:

1. Bible and Prayer Book.
2. Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Sermon of St. Ann's Church in 18th Street.
3. Year Book of St. Ann's Church—Advent 1892—93.
4. Parish Notes of the new St. Matthew's Church, November, 1897.
5. Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of The Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, 1897.
6. Account of the Golden Wedding of Dr. and Mrs. Gallaudet, July 15, 1895.
7. Pictures of Rev. Dr. Krans and Rev. Henry Chamberlayne.
8. Pamphlets by Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, Prof. Enoch H. Currier, Rev. Drs. Gallaudet and Chamberlain.
9. Copies of the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL and *Deaf-Mute Register*.
10. Document taken from the box of the Cornerstone of Christ Church, laid July 30, 1853. (Christ Church, with Rectory, afterwards became the property of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes.)

Chas. J. LeClercq took a photograph of the scene, while several others with kodaks took snapshots, among them being Messrs. C. Q. Mann, S. M. Brown, W. Gilbert and H. Bettles.

About a dozen of the deaf came up on their bicycles, and this might suggest that it would be a good thing to have accommodations for bicycles in the new church, as it is a good and quicker means of reaching the place from the various parts of the city. It should not at all be considered out of place even on a Sunday. There can be no worldly difference between it and riding in a carriage or on the cable cars. The grip man and the conductor labor on Sunday, but riding a bicycle is not laboring. It is an easier means of walking as it were.

Mrs. Ann Maria Fitzgerald, widow of William O. Fitzgerald, passed peacefully away at the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. G. Pearl, of 24 West 130th Street, Friday afternoon, August 5th. Funeral services were held at the house on Sunday evening at eight o'clock, quite a number of the deaf being present. The interment was at Poughkeepsie, the following day.

Mrs. Fitzgerald was a devout Christian and was always affiliated with charitable work, being a regular contributor to the Gallaudet Home and to St. Ann's Church. She had been in enfeebled health for the past year, owing to old age and probably on account of grief for the loss of her husband a year ago last June, which was the result of a fall from his bicycle, which confined him in a semi-conscious condition for four days, his skull having been fractured.

By her departure, the deaf miss from their midst one who was always a noble example of a good Christian, and their sympathy is extended to her relatives.

Solomon P. Cornelius passed away at the home of his parents in Amityville, L. I., on Friday morning, August 5th, his ailment having been bronchitis, followed by consumption. Mr. Cornelius went to Buffalo some eight years ago from this city, and took up a permanent residence there, marrying and being blessed with a child, both wife and child surviving him. He was a Christian and always labored for the church and charity, and was fully prepared to take the final long voyage. He was for several months aware that he could live but a short time, and putting his faith in God, he peacefully awaited the end. The funeral took place on Sunday. The deaf tender their sympathy to the bereaved wife and parents.

The century run that is being arranged by James F. Donnelly, for September 11th, already has twenty entries. Details in regard thereto will be given in a week or two, as changes are liable to be made to the schedule already arranged. Captain Soper, of the Silent Wheelmen, has been asked to captain this run, ank the lieutenants and pacers will be chosen from among the crack riders of the several boroughs. The start will be made at 8 A.M., and if any one gives out at the furthest point out, Oakdale, the fare to Long Island City is $1.40. There will be several short rests and one good rest for dinner. C. J. LeClercq says that four nights of good sleep and good habits will put a man in condition to easily do the hundred miles.

A number of the parishioners of St. Matthew's Church gathered at the home of Mrs. John Chamberlain, on Tuesday evening to devise plans to tender Rev. Dr. Chamberlain a reception on his return home from Europe. Miss Edith Chamberlain, their daughter, has been in Germany, studying for a few years, and she will accompany her father home. They are due in New York about August 26th, leaving Europe August 18th.

Sam Frankenheim is again quartered at the home of his parents on Lexington Avenue, although the *pater familias* is still in the country. Sam had the pleasure of enjoying the comforts of Mr. Bachrach's home for three weeks.

Arthur Bachrach has packed and left Harlem for the country for a fortnight or longer, and the place chosen, the Adirondacks, seems to have a hold on him annually. Au Sable Chasm, the pathless woods and beautiful lakes in that region, are an ideal place to while away the dog days, and this selection to such a place cannot be criticized.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Maynard and baby, who are making an extended visit in New York, spent a few days in Yonkers, as the guests of Mr. Maynard's parents last week.

The Westchester County Society of the Deaf held a meeting in the guild reoms of St. John's Church last Saturday evening, and aside from general business a club outing was arranged for to take place within two weeks, which will probably be held at Palisade Park, midway between Hastings and Yonkers. A nominating committee was appointed who will present two lists of candidates for election at the annual meeting in September.

Mrs. Theo. I. Lounsbury and children have returned to blessed New York from Stamford, Conn., wnere they "enjoyed" the heat there immensely, also the skeeters.

Mrs. C. L. Schindler and children have returned home from a week's visit in Bridgeport, Conn.

Mrs Alex. McIlwraith and children are spending a few days at Arverne-by-the-Sea.

Alex. L. Pach returned to the studio of Pach Bros., from Columbus, Ohio, Friday morning, and within eight hours had ready four panel portraits of the convention gathering, which were sent to Europe on the "Lucania" the next morning. Alex. brought back to the firm $200 worth of orders. Some people would be surprised to know that the lens alone in a first class large camera costs $400. Aint there a difference between the professional and the amateur?

A. Capelli has gone to Highland Beach, for a part of his two weeks' vacation.

Messrs. Soper, Pach, Hoffman and the writer journeyed to the wilds, or rather hills, of Staten Island Sunday, not omitting South Beach and Midland Beach, the latter of which invites a test, visit to those who have not already been there.

The Elect Surds met Saturday evening. There was just enough to make a quorum. Messrs. Lounsbury, Russell, and Hoffman, were appointed a committee to meet a like committe from the Silent Wheelmen in regard to consolidation. Messrs. Capelli, O'Brien and Pach, were elected a committee to arrange the preliminary details for an entertainment and reception next winter.

The Silent Wheelmen convene in quarterly meeting Friday evening.

Mrs. James Russell is spending a week in the suburbs of Albany, N. Y., with the children. Mr. Russell took a sail down to South Beach Sunday. By the way, he is a Tammany man through and through, and if you want to get him hot, just tell him the next Governor will be a Republican.

W. H. Rose is now working on Talmages's *Christian Herald*.

Mrs. M. R. Palmer and child were to South Beach for the day Thursday. Her husband is in Vermont, near the St. Lawrence River, and reports himself as improved in health.

J. M. T. Davis, Alphabet Card Peddler, is doing the resorts along Rockaway Beach. His wife works the hotels at Arverne, Edgemere, Far Rockaway, etc. The cards are of the old variety, and it must be a very good thing for them, as they keep it up year in and year out.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinsey and son, Mrs. Donnelly and children, Mrs. Parles, of Newark; J. F. O'Brien, G. M. Donovan, were at Rockaway Park last Sunday. The men went and returned on their wheels.

Mrs. Parles, of Newark, is making a two weeks' visit at Mrs. Kinsey's in Brooklyn.

Mr. Stevenson, of Brooklyn, was working on the *The Wave*, the newspaper of Rockaway Beach. He left last Saturday—cause, poor pay.

Rev. Father Rockwell will be transferred to Frederick, Md., after September 4th. His place at St. Francis Xavier's will be filled by Rev. Father Becker, who is now at St. Peter's College, Jersey City.

Mrs. A. H. Kohlmetz was to Glen Island last Friday with her mother and the children.

F. W. Meinken is off on his vacation, which will take two weeks. Business is quite slow just now at his print roller establishment.

When Ad. Ekartd asks you if you ever experienced "prickly heat," run away from him as fast as you can. I listened to him last week, and the next day wished I had a blunderbuss and two pounds of salt to avenge him.

August 14th, the captain and Lieutenant will be at the East 99th Street ferry at 9.45 A.M., for a spin to College Point. It is an open run to an "unexplored" place.

Mrs. Gilbert Hicks and her two sons went to Rockaway Beach last Tuesday on the Steamer Grand Republic, and enjoying the sail immensely.

Miss Annie C. Kugler is going to spend a few days at the residence of Mrs. James Thorne (*nee* Miss Schoonmaker) in Ulster Co., N. Y.

THE ALBANY-TROY PICNIC.

During to the absence from the city of the portion of the committee, there has been some delay in making of the official announcement of the arrangements for the picnic of the deaf of Albany and Troy. All interested are requested to read this notice carefully and follow the directions as implicitly as possible.

The date selected is Wednesday, August 24th, and the place Averill Park. The Park is situated nine miles southeast of Troy in the hills that border the eastern bank of the Hudson, and is nine hundred feet above the level of the sea. The resort is the most attractive and popular one in the vicinity of Albany and Troy, and there are various facilities for amusement, including boats, swings, dancing pavilion, and steam-launches (fare five cents for the circuit of the lake).

To reach the park from Troy take the street cars to Albia (fare five cents). At Albia transfer to the electric railroad, which runs directly to the Park. The fare for the round trip from Albia to the Park is twenty-five cents. Persons coming from or through Albany and Troy steamboat (fare five cents) or the electric cars (fare ten cents), or, finally, the Belt Line train at the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Depot (fare fifteen cents). Persons coming from Lansinburg, Waterford and Cohoes, can reach Albia for a single fare if they ask the conductor for a transfer tickets to Albia.

Cars run from Albia to the Park every few minutes, and persons from a distance can reach the Park at any time. Take any convenient train to Albany or Troy and then follow the above directions. The picnic has been arranged with special reference to our out-of-town friends, and they will find that it is very easy to reach the Park and that the place is well worth a visit. Those who are obliged to return home by early trains will find no difficulty in making connections.

Refreshments can be obtained at the Park at reasonable rates, but all who can do so are advised to bring their lunches with them.

Prizes will be awarded in contests to determine:

(1) The deaf person who has traveled the greatest distance o attend the picnic.

(2) The oldest deaf person present.

(3) The youngest deaf person present (not accompanied by parent or guardian).

(4) Potato race for young ladies.

(5) Needle threading contest for young men (the winner to receive the bottle and its contnts).

(9) Base ball game—Albany *vs.* Troy.

A photographer will be present to photograph the picnickers.

It is hoped to have some distinguished former residents of Albany and Troy present on the occasion, in which event they will be called upon for some remarks as a fitting finale to a memorable day.

ANDREW KEENAN, *Chairman*,
J. L. CONNESTON, *Secretary*,
MYRON R. PALMER,
CHARLES A. SMITH,
H. VAN ALLEN,
Committee.

STATE OF IOWA.

MORE STATE TEACHERS RESIGN—RESULT OF THE APPOINTMENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL—REDUCTION OF SALARIES—OTHER NEWS OF INTEREST.

Last winter the state legislature passed a law discharging all the board of trustees of all the State Institutions and appointed a State Board of Control of the same, consisting of three members of which Ex-Governor William Larabee is chairman. We have already given an extract of this law with the duties of the Board of Control.

Now it is bearing fruit, as the following will show:

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., July 27.—As the State Board of Control has announced an all-around cut in salaries of the officers and teachers at the state school for the deaf here, several of the teachers have resigned. Mr. Wyckoff has secured a position in Illinois, and Miss Holder in Pennsylvania. Rev. T. D. Bensted will go to Wisconsin, and others, it is said, will leave as soon as they can find employment elsewhere. The salary of Superintendent Rothert has been reduced from $2,250 to $1,500 a year. The cut in teachers' salaries amounts to about 50 per cent. all around. The reduction in salaries goes into effect October 1.

This reduction of salaries and leaving of the experienced teachers is a severe blow to the school for the deaf in Iowa. We believe the Superintendent will remain regardless of the reduction of his salary, yet he is not bound to the Institution. In case he gets a better office outside he can easily drop the Superintendency.

The abolishing of the summer vacation salaries and support of the institution is another severe blow. The officers and teachers have to save enough through the three quarters of the year to support themselves through the summer vacation. With this condition of affairs the institution cannot secure the services of the best and most experienced teachers and thus its usefulness is crippled. This action of the legislature has been carried through by political influences which have been incited throughout the state for several years. This is not all. It is also a financial necessity. The state institutions, through their trustees and officers are blamed for running the state into debt of over five hundred thousand dollars. Now they must bear part of the punishment. By economy and reducing expenses, it is hoped the State will be out of debt in two years. The taxes of the state have been slightly increased through an equalization by the Executive Council, who fixed the amount to be raised at one million and six hundred thousand dollars to help the state out of debt. It will be seen that the taxpayers of the state will have to bear the burden to redeem its honor, which has been cast upon it through carelessness and mismanagement of the state officers and state institutions. There was a severe investigation of all the state institutions; their management, their conduct and their expenses by the last legislature, and the result was the enactment of a law abolishing all the boards of trustees and establishing a State Board of Control of the same.

The seventh convention of the Iowa Association of the Deaf has come and gone. This association has been held several times in the central and western part of the state, and has never met in the extreme eastern part. At last this section has been selected for the next meeting three years hence, at Dubuque. If all goes well we hope there will be the largest as semblage of mutes in all the annals of the state, and all will be heartily welcomed to the historic and romantic city. All the proceedings, as published in the DEAF-MUTES JOURNAL, is agreeable and approved by many mutes, with the exception of the first vice-president, who is objectionable to a great many.

Mrs. Gould, wife of Rev. C. L. Gould, of Decorah, once thought of going to Philadelphia, to teach in the School for the deaf. Prof. Frank Booth, of Anamosa, who is a teacher there, urged her to do so.

Mr. David Rickbaugh, who married Miss Foss, of Decorah, lives on a large farm three miles north of the city. Miss Foss was supervisoress in both the Iowa and Nebraska Schools for the deaf before she was married. They have one child.

John Froah, a mute of Des Moines, who was struck by a switch engine while sitting on the Wabash tracks Tuesday night, and who was taken to Mercy hospital to be treated for his injuries, is in a favorable way to recover.

Interference of friends at Niles, Mich., prevented the marriage of a white deaf-mute named Kelly and Miss Lotta Haggard, colored, also deaf and dumb. Miss Haggard's relatives at South Bend, Ind., were telegraphed for. Two brothers came and took the girl home.

JUDGE DECOURSEY.

EPISCOPAL WORKERS

COLUMBUS, O., August 27, 1898.

The tenth annual convention of Episcopal workers among Deaf-Mutes is now being held in this city. The convention opened Wednesday morning July 27th, with the celebration of communion at Trinity church at 10 o'clock. Rev. J. M. Koehler, of All Souls' church, Philadelphia, was celebrant, with Rev. J. H. Cloud gospeller and Rev. O. J. Whildin, of Baltimore, epistoller.

Rev. A. W. Mann preached an appropriate sermon, taking for his text the words from the 5th Psalm: "We are met for sweet conference together." He sketched a history of the work up to the present time, emphasizing the great need and usefulness of frequent conferences.

The isolation of the workers and their wide separation make a common method and uniform organization necessary.

At the business meeting, which was held at Trinity house at 10:30, with Rev. J. H. Cloud in the chair. Rev. A. W. Mann was elected permanent chairman, and Rev. Koehler, secretary. The meeting after a few moments' discussion adjourned to meet at the institution on East Town street at 2 P.M. It was decided to go ahead with the reading and discussion of the papers instead of waiting for them till Thursday morning.

Accordingly at the afternoon session the following papers were read:

1. The Preparation and Greater Utilization of Lay Readers.
2. The Most Effective Form of Organization for Diocesan Work.
3. The Distinctive Title of the Work in Different Fields.

Regrets were also read from Bishops Vincent, Leonard, Gillespie, McLaren and Whitehead.

The discussion of the papers presented at the meeting closed the business of the day and the convention adjourned till the reception, which is to be held at 8 o'clock at Trinity by the members of All Saints' mission.

Thursday morning the following papers were read and discussed.

4. A Church Paper for the Deaf.
5. The Manner of Reading the Services and Lessons.
6. Reports from the Field.
7. Christian Unity in the Deaf.

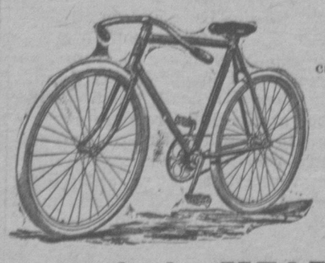
A unique reception was held at Trinity house Wednesday evening. It was much the same as an ordinary, reception with the exception that it was a very quiet though animated gathering. The sign-language and the expressive faces of the mutes, however, made it a bright and lively company.

Rev. A. W. Mann and wife, Rev. Koehler and others, were present and assisted in the entertainment.

The reception was for the members of the church conference.

There was a large attendance and a pleasant time had. The conference completed its work Thursday P.M. The proceedings will be published in full.

Besides those already in attendance Dr. Thomas Gallaudet of New York, Rev. C. O. Dantzer of Rochester, Rev. Job. Turner, of Virginia, and a number of lay workers.



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